# MEXICAN MARAUDERS.

### The Governor of Texas on the Rio Grande Troubles.

What American Citizens Suffer at the Hands of Cattle Thieves.

### GOVERNMENT PROTECTION NECESSARY.

Can Texas Defend Herself as a State by Arms?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1874. The following interesting report with respect to the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande has reached the office of the Attorney General in

Governor Richard Coke's Report from

Texas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, AUGUST 6, 1874.

Hon. George D. Williams, Attorney General United States, Washington, D. C.
Sik—Your communication of July 23 reached me in due time and its contents have been duly considered.

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You call my attention to an order issued by me as Governor of Texas to Captain Rengio Bennvilles, commanding a minute company on the Rio Grande border, requiring him, when in close pursuit of Indian marauders or cattle threves for the purpose of recovering property taken by them from citzens of Texas, if necessary to cross the Rio Grande River; and, in connection therewith, refer me to the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, prescribing penalties for breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, and desire to hear from me on the subject, saying that the matter has been referred to you by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State. I have to say in reply that in order to determine the propriety of the order to Captain Benavides it is necessary to understand the chromistances under which it was given and the condition and necessities of the people for whose protection it was issued.

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NETRAL LINE NECESSITY.

The Rio Grande River, the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, is a narrow, shallow stream, and from Brownsvile, thirty miles arom its mouth up fordable, except for a few weeks throughout the year. The country on the Texas side of the river is mostly covered with a dense thicket or chapparal growth. From the mouth of this river up to Fort Duncan, a distance of about 400 miles, where the depredations hereinatter spoken of are chiefly committed, there are four stations or posts of United States troops, the four having, in the aggregate, eleven companies of infantry, still nigher up the river, covers about sixty miles of the river, besides a long line of frontier not on the river. This constitutes the defense provided by the United States government for the Rio Grande border. Of this force only the cavairy can be used with any effect in repelling and punishing the Indians and Mexican theves and robbers who depredate in that country. The infantry are useless for that purpose. For twenty five years this border has been harrassed and depredated on by lawless bands from Mexico, of Indians and Mexicans. Governor Houston had to send a millitary force to the Rio Grande to repei an invasion headed by the bandit Cortina. During this time many militons of dollars worth of property belonging to dixens of Texas have been destroyed, stolen and taken with the strong hand by these marauders. Especially since 1865 has it been the case that armed bodies of men from the west side of the Rio Grande are constantly coming into Texas, overawing the people and driving off into Mexico large hereds of cattle, the property of citizens of Texas. At other times these parties shoot down and skin large numbers of cattle and carry off the hides, leaving the carcasses to rot on the ground. The

and it frequently happens that the robbers are not discovered until they have partially or wholy crossed the river with their plunder. These depredations upon persons and property in Texas by Mexicans, I state as an undeniable iact, are being committed, and for years past have been committed, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the local municipal authorities on the west side of the Rio Grande, and it is believed to be susceptible of abundant proof that in numerous instances these local municipal authorities on the west side of the Rio Grande, and it is believed to be susceptible of abundant proof that in numerous instances these local authorities have colluded with the marauders and shared in a division of the booty. Certain it is that in open daylight, without concealment, Mexicans, in full view of the municipal officers on the west side of the river, constantly come across the river into Texas and return publicly with large herds of cattle, and other property belonging to the citizens of Texas, and have for years been doing it without any effort by the authorities for its repression, when it was publicly and noorlously known that they were robbers, and had been plundering the people of Texas. It is equally certain that

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO has been and is now fully informed of the depredations committed by citizens under its jurisdiction, and having homes, and taking refuge from pursuit within its territory, upon the lives and property of citizens of Texas: and that that government, notwithstanding the enormity of the crimes, and the constancy, persistency and publicity with which for a number of years, they have been committed, has up to this time failed to take any steps to put an end to them, or to punish the criminals, or make reparation to the injured parties in Texas.

The force placed by the United States government on the kin of rande border is shown by the present condition of that country, the frequency and impunity with which bandt raids are made upon it, to be utterly inadequate for its protection. The facts herein recited are of public and common motoriety and have been brought to the attention of the government at Washington time and again by the public press, by the representatives in Congress from Texas, and by the State authorities of Texas, and can be proved to be true with any amount of testimeny. Under these circumstances, and cashing my action on these facts, as Governor of Texas, in boadience to an imperious necessity, brought about by no derelection of duty on the part of Texas or her people to protect citizens of Texas as far as possible from a predatory war being waged on them by foreign desperadoes and robbers, I called into the State service one nundred men and have posted them in the country between the Rio Grande and Nucces rivers, and issued to the officers commanding the orders of which complaint is made. The portion of the order to which complaint is made is in these words:— \* \* \* "Should the company be in close pursuit of theves or marauders, with their plunder, it will follow as far as possible, whether on this side of the Rio Grande or the other, having a due regard for its own safety and the prospect of recovering the stolen property." This order contemplates no "military expedition or enterprise to be carried on against the territory of Mexico or the people of that country." It simply looks to the employment of the small force the State of Texas has been compelied to call out by an inexorable necessity for the protection of her otherwise defenceless people in the only mode in which it can be used effectively. If these Mexican raids, which this lore is called out to repel, were of recent date, of irregular occurrence and of such character as to elude the efforts of an ordinarily vigiant and energetic government to suppress, and such efforts were exas.
THE UNITED STATES FORCE.
This blaced by the United States governenergetic government to suppress, and such efforts were being made in good faith by the authorities of Mexico, I grant in that case that to allow an armed force to pursue even robbers for the purpose of recovering their booty, across the Rio drande, would be a violation of the rights of Mexico and of weil settled principles of international law.

Mexico and of weil settled principles of international law.

THE RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO
to thanunity for its territory from the incursions
of armed forces of Texas, would then be based on
a proper discharge of the duties of that government to Texas, in repressing the lawiessness of
its own people, and preventing and punishing
their crimes attempted and committed against
the people of their neighboring State. It
is because each State or nation has undertaken to restrain its people from making
war on the people of its neighbors, that the
law of nations forbids an armed force from one
entering the territory of another. The right of
immunity grows out of and depends upon the performance of this duty which each Power owes to
the other. No State has surrendered the right of
desence of its leaded in its own way accupant ag-

gressions from neighboring states or people except up on the promise and performance of the great duty toward itself, which all nations owe cach other of so governing their people as that they shall not depredate or make war upon other pations or any of their people or territory. I apprehend that international courtexy, comity and annuty has never been required oy the law of namuly has never been required oy the law of namuly has never been required oy the law of namuly has never been required oy the law of namuly has never been and the required of the law of serious, permanent and wrongful injury upon the people of one nation by those of another, although the attacks may be unauthorized by the government of the Perritory from which it comes, the admitted and undentable lact that, for a series of years a most destructive treductry war has been carried on against the people of Texas and their property, between the Nucces and Rio Grande rivers, by Indians and Mexicans residing on the west side of the Rio Grande River and belonging the control of the resident of the Rio Grande Rivers, by Indians and Mexicans residing on the part of that government makes no difference as to results, and as to our rights—are not ordered and regulated by the Mexican government and restrained to a proper line of conduct toward persistence of the residence of the resid

peoper in mardet and rapine, which should have of right upon the government of the United States.

It is to be hoped that the necessities of the people on the Rio Grande frontier will be recognized and appreciated and cared for by the government of the United States, and that Texas, as of right she ought to be, will be relieved of the burden now resting on her so unequally of providing for the defence of a national boundary; but while she is thus taxed that she will be permitted to use the means of defense she is compelled to employ in the mode she deems most effective. While I have clear convictions of my right, as Governor of Texas, under the constitution and laws of the United States, and in view of the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande border, to issue the military order of which complaint is made, and have it executed. I, at the same time am fully aware that if the officers of the United States government entertain a different view they have the power to prevent its enforcement, and that no good will result from further effort on my part to execute it. I, therefore, have given you the facts upon which the issuance of the order was predicated, by which its propriety may be determined, and if it is decided to be in contravention of the leaws of the United States, when notified of the decision, I will revoke the order, but must say that it will be to the last degree unjust to Texas, on the part of the general government, to request to her permission properly to defend herself, Texas, on the part of the general government, to refuse to her permission properly to defend herself, unless at the same time adequate provision is

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Governor of Texas.

THE TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH. Instructions from the Attorney General to the United States Marshals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1874. The Attorney General to-day sent the following circular to United States marshals in the Southern States in whose districts armed bodies of men have committed or are threatening to commit acts of violence and bloodshed :-

Department of Justice, Washington, Sept. 30, 1874.

Sin-1 would suggest that at those points where United States troops are or may be stationed in your district some pradent and fearless person in whose judgment you have confidence and whom the people respect may be appointed as deputy marshal to act at once in the arrest of parties committing outrages in the vicinity, so that it may not be necessary in such cases to send for you before the troops can be used for the purpose of arresting those who are guilty of violating the laws of the United States. This, of course, will not be necessary where you are easily accessible; but where the troops are placed at remote points, before the necessary communication as to the crime committed can be made, the offenders, as a general rule, have an opportantly the statement of procuring warrants, and I need not repeat that it is important that you should delegate this power to more but careful and responsible persons.

Very respectfully, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1874

## BISMARCK AT HOME.

The Deutsche Nachrichten contains the following interesting notice:-

The Deutsche Nachrichten contains the following interesting notice:—

Some days ago the harvest home was celebrated at Prince Bismarck's estate, Varzin, and, as is customary there, a grand feast and alterward a ball were given by the liberal owner to his farm servants, male and female. A large and roomy carriage shed had been decorated and fitted up for the occasion, and a raised platform for the musicians of course was not wanting. Shortly after the band had begun to play, and the different couples were whiring round the saloon, the Prince appeared with his wife and family, and, as is customary in those parts, did not hesitate to share in the pleasures of their humble dependents. The Princess condescended to allow the hind to dance with the ronce, and then played the part of a quiet spectator. The Prince, on the contrary, who has been accustomed to dance with the fine ladies at Court, did not shrink from dancing with all the girls on his estate, but he had to give ais first partner a lesson in the mystic art. As the Chancellor began to dance with her who was the oldest among her colleagues she set to work with such a will and in such a rough and ready style as the country folks do dance, that the Prince, who had undergone the hardships of warfare more than once, was soon out of breath, and was therefore obliged to check the impetuosity of his partner. The young Countess Bismarck joined in the merry dance as heartily as anybody, and set a good example to the maids in this respect. The noble entertainers remarked with their humbie guests until late in the evening. Refreshments were provided in abundance, and as such vigorous exercise increases the appetite full justice was done to them. On the 2d of September, the aniversary of Sedan, all Prince Bismarck's people, both high and low, were assembled within the walls of Varzin, and spent the universal holiday in eating and drinking and meriments of all kinds at the expense of their entertainer and master.

## THE GYMNASIUM CASUALTY.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Kessier in the case of Charles Sommer, the young man who was killed on the 25th uit. by falling from the rings of the Young Men's Caristian Asso ciation gymnasium, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. In their verdict the Jury say, "We censure the manager of the gymnasium for allowing persons to practise and exercise on dangerous apparatus in said place who are not sufficiently qualified, or protected by mats and other safeguarda in case they lain,"

### THE DUELLO.

Johnson's Movement Into North Caro lina-A Conference Over the Border-Mysterious Reticence of the Friends of the Parties.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2, 1874. It seems that General Johnson, failing to mee Mahone, and probably hearing of his arrest in Nor-folk, came by the Baltimore boat to that city yesterday, where he took the Seaboard and Roanoke train for some point in North Carolina. Telegrams were at once sent to secure his arrest, and cers were dispatched in the direction of Gates county, North Carolina, from Suffolk in pursuit of a party supposed to be Johnson and friends, but without discovering them. Johnson suc-cessfully eluded the officials and arrived at some point near Weldon, where he hid

cessfully eluded the officials and arrived at some point near Weldon, where he hid himself all day pesterday. Meantime Mahone remained at his botel in Norfeik under medical treatment and closely watched by the officers, as it was the prevailing impression that his bonds would not stand in the way of a fight if matters were not otherwise settled. In order TO EVADE THE PENALTIES imposed on parties engaged in a duel by the Virginia statute, no challenge had either been sent or accepted by the principals. Both of them, however, had their triends or seconds, through whom all communications having reference to the quarrel passed, but in such a skilful manner as not to compromise any of them in a legal way. It was understood that if a fight was to result from the matters at issue between them it would not be in conformity with any of the established rules of the code, but rather in the informal manner in which difficulties are usually settled in the South—at short order, with pistols. Thus matters remained up to this morning, when James Barron Hope, Mr. Mahone's friend, took the train at Norfolk for Weldon, where he met and had a conference with Mr. Snowden Andrews and, probably, another friend of Johnson. What the result of this conference was has not yet transpired, but Johnson, Andrews and Hope left Weldon this afternoon on the northern bound trains. Hope arrived in Norfolk, but the destinatranspired, but Jonnson, Andrews and Hope left Weldon this afternoon on the northern bound trains. Hope arrived in Norfolk, but the destina-tion of Johnson and his irlends is unknown. Ma-hone, however, arrived in Petersburg this even-ing from Norfolk, and is now in that city at his home. Whether the difficulty has been adjusted or arrangements made for a inture meeting Hope, the only one of the party yet seen, refuses to say.

#### DR. O. H. TIFFANY ON WASHINGTON.

Last evening at Steinway Hall Dr. O. H. Tiffany gave a most interesting lecture on the "Life and Character of General Washington," in the interest of the Washington National Monument, and urged in the most eloquent manner that the shaft should be finished by 1876, as the century of our national life will then be closed. The lecturer quoted in the most enthusiastic manner from the tributes paid to the Father of Our Country by great men of all nations. John Quincy Adams,
John Hancock, Samuel Otis, Napoleon I., Lord
Erskine, Lord John (now Fari) Russell, Byron,
Tnackeray, Edward Everett and Daniel Webster
were ireely quoted from to show the estimation
in which the hero, patriot and statesman
was held. Napoleon said:—"Washington dead!
This great man fought against tyranny,
and consolidated the liberties of his country.
Like us he believed in hierty, fraternity and
equality." In Holiand the name of Washington
was inscribed on a memorial monument. Erskine
wrote:—"You are the only man for whom I have
an awill reverence." Itussel said, "He has
earned a people's grattinde." Thackeray, in one
of his lectures, said, "His was a life without a
stain, a character without a flaw."

Dr. Tiffany remarked "that he would weave
from these tributes a crown of immortelles to
reverently lay them upon the grave of Washington." In conclusion he appealed to every one "fo
aid in the finishing of the monoment at the Capital, as it was time that the world should put aside
the memory of its autocrats and remember its
benelactors." "For," quoth he, "God gave Washington no children so that a nation might call him
Father."

An Alleged Swindle. great men of all nations. John Quincy Adams,

#### AN ALLEGED SWINDLE.

A Real Estate Agent Arrested on Con

plaint of a Newburg Lady.
about three o'clock yesterdey afternoon Major William H. Quincey, Order of Arrest Clerk, arrested a man named James C. Freeman, of Westfield, N. J., a real estate broker, doing business at No. 181 Broadway, on a warrant issued by Judge Joseph F. Barnard, in the Orange County Supreme Joseph F. Barnard, in the Orange County Supreme Court, charged by Virginia Gardiner, of Newburg, N. Y., with having swinoled her out of property to the amount \$23,000. In her affidavit sne alleges that she intrusted to Freeman, as her agent, divers bonds and sums of money, which he used in various ways without rendering any account to her. He induced her on several occasions to buy property at high rates, which subsequently was ascertained to be of far less value. He likewise persuaded her to exchange valuable property for other which was not worth anything. She claims that Freeman swindled her out of the above sum, and for this she sues for redress. The prisoner was brought to the Sherin's office, and, being unable to tornish \$10,000 bat, which the Sheriff required, he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

## THE HOBOKEN MYSTERY.

The Poisoning of William McIntosh-The Author of His Death Still Un-known.

Coroner Parslow, of Hoboken, held an inquest

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at his office last evening on the body or William McIntosh, the cashier of the White Star Steamship Company, whose mysterious death at his residence, No. 55 Garden street, was published in the Herald recently. The relatives of the deceased and Doctors Chabert and Naast made sworn statements. From these it appeared that McIntosh was very healthy, and was in good health and spirits when he lest Toronto for his home. On the way from Buffalo to Jersey he par took of an egg and two pears. When he reached his awelling he complained of a sick stomach and headache. A physician was summoned, who thought it was a case of intermittent lever. Dr. Naas prescribed some powders which were procured at Klusmann's drug store, corner of First and Bloomfield streets. On Thursday night deceased took these, and on the morning following he vomited a yellow liquid which became green on coming in contact with the bed clothes. ceased took these, and on the morning following he vomited a yellow liquid which became green on coming in contact with the bed clothes. The eyes got swollen and symptoms of poisoning were visible. Death ensued at one o'clock in the afternoon. A post-mortem examination snowed the stomach to be inflamed and clogged with serum and blood; the heart was smitised, and the physicians came to the conclusion that death had resulted from poisoning. From the letters and telegrams sent by deceased to his family prior to his return home it is impossible to conclude that he could have poisoned himself. There was no evidence to show that the powders were poisonous (the physician did not examine them), nor was any proof obtainable that he had got poison from any person. Still the doctors thought that arsenic was the substance which had entered the system. No analysis of the stomach was made owing to the fact that the law makes no provision for the payment of a chemist for such services; and thus the case was given to the jury. They rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his his death from poisoning; but from what poison, or by whom administered, we cannot say." The mystery has created much excitement; and indignation is expressed at the lack of legislative provision for a thorough inquisition in such cases.

#### THE KITE AS A MOTIVE POWER. Proposed Trip from Bridgeport to New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 2, 1874. The Messrs. Lacey and Furguson returned to the city to-day from Savin Rock, near New Haven. where they voyaged yesterday in a boat drawn by a kite of stupendous proportions. They report that rough weather during the trip was the only

that rough weather during the trip was the only reason they abandoned the more distant journey to New London. Their passage to the Rock was so boisterous that spray beat over their bark continually, and when of Stratford Light they had two narrow escapes from being swamped.

THEIR SPRED

was so great that they passed every sailing vessel they met. Their latest project is a trip from Bridgeport to New York. It will be accomplished so soon as conditions of wind and weather favor. The kite used by them is an object of great interest to the people here.

## THE ENGLISH CARLISTS.

The Westminster Gazette of September 20 says that the English Carlist Committee, in Great Queen street, London, has been formally and offi-cially recognized at the Royalist headquarters in Spain. Admiral Vinalet, the Carlist Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been charged by Don Carlos to Foreign Affairs, has been charged by Don Carlos to communicate to the President, Sir Gilbert E. Campbeil, his entire approval of the statutes to the committee, and to thank its members, in the name of his royal master, for their active sympathy with the Carlist cause. Senor Estrada, the Secretary of Queen Marguerite, has also conveyed to the committee, in acknowledging the receipt of a donation from the Duke of Rutland for the sick and wounded, her sense of obligation for the of a donation from the Duke of Rutland for the sick and wounded, her sense of obligation for the active steps taken by the committee in relieving the sufferings caused by the war in Spain. "We take this opportunity" (the Westminster Gazette continues) "of informing the English public thatpo measures in aid of the Carlist cause are sanctaoned by the committee which in the slightest contra-vene not only the letter but the spirit of English law."

# TAMBLANY'S PROSPECTIVE SLATE.

A Rush for Office-Cathering of the Clans.

The Mayoralty and the Registership-Congressmen, Aldermen, Assemblymen and Men of All Work.

### REPUBLICANS PREPARING FOR THE IS UE.

The clans of Tammany and the republican parties in this city are now efectually engaged in the turmoil of political warfars and concentration.

state conventions have met and east to the breeze the names and principles of their candidates. The tocsin of political strife has been sounded, and the cliques and wire pullers of both parties are up to their eyes in business. That stordy old soldier and patriot, John A. Dix, leads the republican host, while the veteran financier and avowed foe of Tammany misrule, Samuel J. Tilden, carries the democratic banner.

THE CITY OUTLOOK.

State issues to the average metropolitan politician are of very little interest. The great beacon light of his aspiration and hopes is an office or position under the city government. Let any on that pleases be elected Governor of the State, the average intellect of our city politician bends its ngenuity to the capture of official patronage and place in his own immediate vicinity. The Legislature, of course, is one of the great objective points. Bargain and sale may disturb his nightly rest as he directs his vision toward Albany. Dreams of bulls that may be hastily shoved through, with hope of emolument and preference, keep him awake at nights immediately preceding the election. Already rumors of immense jobs to be rushed through meander through the brain of this wonderiul specimen of our later ward statesman The Legislature is then a very important branch

of the gentleman's meditations. THE MAYORALTY. The interest of our city political outlook centres upon the Mayoralty. No one in Tammany Hall seems to doubt the fact at present that Mr. William H. Wickham, a jeweller of this city, will receive the Tammany nomination. The indorsement of Tammany means an election, so far as to-day's appearances are concerned. Before election, however, it is rumored that a strong outside party will be organized. It is claimed that Tammany was never stronger; that no outside party can cope with it (the weeds of corruption and ois-

honor being plucked from its very bosom), and that the old Wigwam on the evening of the 3d of November will ring, as of old, with the acciamations of victory. Other candidates have been mentioned, but the slate for this office now seems to be William H. Wickham. Of course this complexion of affairs may change before many days. Smith Ely, Jr., has been favorably mentioned in connection with the office, and William Butler Duncan. Any of these gentlemen would no doubt make eligible candidates, particularly the one last mentioned; but, as in the nomination of Tilden, it appears the flat has gone forth, and the rank and file must fall into line without a murmur. A political army, like a military one, most certainly have a leader. Tammany Hall claims that it has secured an eligible and sagacious leader in the person of Mr. John Kelly. Without doubt the election last fail developed this fact very conclusively. How the coming campaign is to evidence his masterly leadership remains to be proved. The fiasco and mistakes of our present venerable Chief Magistrate have centred public attention more closely thap ever upon this office, and Tammany Hall must nominate a candidate thoroughly unexceptionable, educated and honest. There is no disguising the fact that mur-murs of a serious character are now uttered among many of the Tammany Hall General Committee against the nomination of Wickham, No well founded objection seems to be given to the nomination, which, on the other hand, speaks favorably for the candidacy of the gentleman. The "boys" say that he is not a man after their own heart; that he is a "recent interloper into the hallowed Ring" of Tammany's organization, and that there are others far more deserving (such as Augustus Schell) than the gentleman who now seems to be the favorite in the race. Another ob-

develop a new line of tactics within a lew days.

The most prominent candidates mentioned in connection with the Registership are General Martin T. McMahon, ex-Assemblyman James Hayes, ex-Police Justice Edward J. Snandley and Alderman Flanagan. Mr. John Morrissey supports Hayes with all his influence, which is not to be despised in the Tammany Hall organization. He is, in fact, a pillar of strength to that party. Despite virulent attacks made upon him by enemies, and energetic eforts to upset him, both as a politician and a financier, he seems to come out of the contest with renewed vigor. His reputation among his own immediate circle is that of a man who never breass his word—a last rirend and and nureand a financier, he seems to come out of the contest with renewed vigor. His reputation among his own immediate circle is that of a man who never breaks his word—a last friend and an unrelenting enemy. Whatever his record in other walks of life may have been, his own particular clique look upon him in this light. This, in some respects, explains his apparent strong influence in the councils of Tammany. Mr. James Hayes has, then, a powerful friend to back him in his candidacy for the Registership. General McMahon is the present Receiver of Taxes. He is a respectable officen and would make an excellent Register. Ex-Police Justice Shandley ran for the office taree years ago, and was defeated by the present incumbent, General Franz Siegel. The ex-Justice claims the position as a matter of right. He says that he had too large a load to carry when he ran before, William M. Tweed being then recognized as his particular ally and the "ring" frauds the talk of the entire community. Alderman Flangan is looked upon as the lavorite among those who claim to know something of inside movements.

There are seven Congressmen to be chosen in this city at the coming election. In some of the districts a sharp and exciting contest is anticipated. Carpet-naggers are mentioned in some places for the nomination, and this has caused an acrimonious leeling among the citizens. They wish to manage their own affairs without outside dictation, and point to Grant's interference in Louisiana politics as a somewhat far-stretched exemplification of the troubles arising from this doctrine.

In the Fifth district (composed of the First. Second, Third, Fourth, Filth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth wards) Mr. E. R. Meade, a lawyer of some note, is meutioned as the probable Tammany Hall candidate. He is opposed for the nomination by Major D. P. Coopygham. Mr. Richard O'Gorman is also a prominent candidate.

In the Sixth district (which contains the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards) it is understood that Mr. S. S. Cox will receive the nomination b never breaks his word-a fast friend and an unre

carry the Tammany nominee through. There is generally a republican majority of 1,500 rolled up on election day.

The redoublable and irrepressible Fernando Wood is booked for the nomination in the Ninth district, made up of that portion of the Twentieth ward on the west side, from Iwenty-sixth street to Spuyten Duyvii Creek. John Hardy is the only opposing candidate mentioned.

In the Teuth district (composed of the larger east side portions of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards) Mr. John Mulialy, the excommissioner of Health, is strongly pressed by his friends for the nomination. He is popular in the district, and would, doubtless, make a good representative, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, a wealthy merchant and zon-in-law of Peter Cooper, is also mentioned for the place.

As an outside candidate it is understood that ex-sheriff O'Brien will take the field against all comers. This has been the stronghold of O'Brien in former days. It remains to be seen whether his old popularity will carry him successfully through in the coming contest.

In the Elevanth known as the "grasshonner"

district," its boundaries and geographical posi-tion being so peculiarly arranged, Mr. James S. Thayer is slated for the nomination if no new deal is requisite before election day. This district takes in parts of the Twenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards.

is requisite before election day. This district takes in parts of the Twenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards.

There are any number of candidates for Aldermen. Pive men out of six of the Tammany Hall General Committee look longingly toward a seat in the municipal councils. Of course they wish to serve the city, develop its usefulness and beautify its parks and public buildings. They could have no other objects. At least so acted all former Boards which have ornamented the beautiful arm-chairs in the Aldermanic chamber of the City Hall for a number of years. This year there are twenty-two Aldermen to be elected in this city—six at large, three from each Senatorial district and allowing one for the annexed West-chester territory. As the law is peculiar relative to this election there seems to be no doubt that seven republican and sixteen democratic Aldermen will compose the next Board. As the names of the candidates are Legion it would take up more space than could possibly be given to publish the list in full. The names talked of for Aldermen at large are Alderman Patrick H. Lysaght, B. W. Van Voorhis, Alderman Gilon, Alderman McCafferty, General F. B. Spinola (in case he does not run for Assembly in the Sixteenth district), Ed. L. Donnolly and Alderman Ottendorfer.

The Assembly SLATE.

Chaos exists in the various Tammany Assembly

Assembly in the Sixteenth district), Ed. L. Donnelly and Alderman Ottendorfer.

Chaos exists in the various Tammany Assembly districts relative to the probable canadates for these offices. In view of the election of a United States sonator by the next Legislature there is a hvely fight among the local politicians as to who will go to the Assembly next winter. Almost every second politician in each ward is a candidate. A few days will develop the nominees.

Nothing at all definite is yet arranged relative to the state of the republicans in this city and county. A private meeting of the leaders will be held on Monday evening, when the whole last is to be cut and dried. It is understood, however, that Alderman Vance or Commissioner Van Nort was be the nominee for Mayor, and probably General Patrick H. Jones for Register. The Aldermanic state is pretty well mixed.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS OF TAMMANY HALL—Primaries to choose delexates to County, Congressional, Aldermanic and Assembly District Conventions, will be held on Wednesday, October 7, from seven to nine P. M. The County Convention will meet in Tammany Hall at three P. M., October 10; Congressional Conventions, October 15, at hail-past seven P. M., and Assembly Conventions, Getober 20, at hail-past seven P. M.

#### PULLING THE WIRES.

Scenes at the Political Headquarters Yesterday - The Greatest Activity Among the Democrats-The Liberal Hendquarters Deserted.

A reporter visited yesterday the headquarters in this city of the executive committees of the three parties of the State-the republicans, the democrats and the hoerals. The headquarters of the Republican Executive Committee are at the Fith Avenue Hotel, and of the democratic committee at the Metropolitan, while the liberals grace the St. Denis with their presence. THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

at the Metropolitan Hote, are by far the most elegant, as they are the most spacious, and there is an air of liveliness and money-spending there which the republican headquarters lack. rooms occupied by the Democratic State Committee are the two elegant parlors off the ladies' parlor and another private reception room, being altogether the most cepiton from being altogether the most desirable apartments in the house, and har superior in point of attractiveness to those formerly occupied by them at the St. Nicholas. Cierks are busy answering letters from correspondents in all parts of the State, and prominent democrats keep pouring in all any, some prompted by curiosity and others by their interest in the democratic cause, to see what is being done by the State Committee. Among the prominent visitors yesterday were Senator Jonnson, of Seneca, who is no Grant man and opposed to the turd term; Autorney General Prait, Smith M. Weed, D. William Govan, of Rockland county; Judge Wheaton, of Pougheepsie; Cyrus Swan, oi Pougheepsie; Cyrus Swan, oi Pougheepsie; the venerable Edward Cooper, and other members of the committee, who came to supernitend the routine business and give directions for its transaction. Mr. Swan, the Assistant Secretary, says that the reports from the interior of the State are highly encouraging and that no detection in the party had been reported from anywhere. Some very astute correspondents and written that the election of Dix was being regarded by republicans as synonymous with Grant's renomination for a third term, and that Dix was consequently losing ground in many piaces. Mr. Swan says the canvass will be very active and that many prominent speakers will stump the State. Among those already engaged is Mr. Joseph Pulliter, ex-Police Commissioner of St. Louis, who has been called by the German democrats of the principal cities of the State. Mr. Swan says that he has received letters from German or and will now vote for Tilden. There is no doubt in the opinion of the leading democrats who were at the headquarters yesterday. The committee occupy but one modest room, which is only open when they are in session. The next meeting of the committee will be cast for Tilden, and that this will virtually decide the other-wise pretty equal contest.

THE LIBERAL HEADQUARTER3, at the St. Denis Hotel, who is the leading spirit of this definite par desirable apartments in the house, and far superior in point of attractiveness to those formerly occupied by them at the St. Nicholas.

## KELLY-HAVEMEYER.

The Municipal Muddle and How It Will End-The Mayor's Second Statement.

Like the pig wedged under the gate presenting

difficulties at both head and tail for its release, the result of the present interesting predicament in which political potentates are endeavoring to involve each other will unquestionably be awaited with more than ordinary curiosity. On the one hand the citadel has opened a heavy fire, to which the enemy has responded, though somewhat tardily. There are well posted skirmishers on both sides, and throughout the city shots are banging away in all directions. The age! war-rior who has commenced the raid in his patriotic pronunciamiento has called attention to the depredations of his ice, and like Rolla, the high-toned Peruvian, steps forward with his shining cutiass to the front of the stage. Having sharpened it on the ragged edge of his intent, he summons regiments of figures to his aid, and, bran summons regiments of figures to his aid, and, brandishing his weapon in the air, exclaims, "Come on!" Then marshalling his troops, the invaded party advances to the light. Although no deaths have been recorded there seems to be some dispute as to the number of prisoners taken, and this question involves on much arithmetic that the main armies of the combatants have heither time nor taste to make minute inquiries. But the instory of this civic war is both orief and spicy. A gauntiet was thrown down and picked up with characteristic galiantry, and between the Mayor and Mr. Kelly some handsome leats in lencing have been displayed. An easer multitude witnesses the exhibition. "Time" has not yet been called for the next round, and meanwhile the seconds are busily engaged in preparation for the great issue which is to decide the fate of the contestants. In an evil moment, however, cold water is thrown on the whole affair; Mr. Kelly declines to make another statement, and that, too, in an age when statements are carried in the pocket, just as the sword was wont to dancie at the side of any gentleman. This is a sad affair, yet it is consoling to think that his opponent is chivairous enough to consider the tastes and anticipations of a large portion of the cherisined taxpayers, for in a day or two he will again regale the interested throng with a narrative by way of supplement to his first berole assault. Among other things he will assert, or reterate, rather, that Mr. Kelly charged the county treasury for jurors summoned to attend the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas courts, for which he was paid by the lawyers engaged in the cuvil causes: that he included these under the dishing his weapon in the air, exclaims, "Come

name of "extra jurors" in the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and that had he named the courts in which they actually served his claims for compensation would have been disregarded. This, at least, is the idea of Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, who is not unknown to fame in connection with this arithmetical muddle. The Mayor's statement will doubtless be out by Tuesday next, and the public will again be treated to one of those intellectual repasts which the taxpayer so cagerly devours. Unhappily it will not elicit a reply. So said Mr. Kelly yesterday, while in carnest consultation with his lawyers. It would seem, indeed, he was in no mood for speech, but preferred to await the result of a flank movement, which will furnish more excitement than the surrender of Metz. In other words, Kaiser Kelly is bent on capturing his foes by the process of the known when the official documents are spread broadcast to the world.

#### TRANSITS OF VENUS.

Several of the scientific journals of Great Britain have elaborate articles on the subject of the transit over the sun, which will take place on the 9th of December next, and for the observation of which Queen Victoria's government has voted a sum of \$125,000, supplemented by grants from the governments of France, Germany, Russia and the United States. There will be many stations, those for the English observers probably being the for the English observers probably being the Island of Woahoo, off the east coast of Australia; Kerguelen's Island, and Rodriguez leland, in the South Indian Ocean, at Aucktan!, New Zealand, and at Alexandria. It is thought that Russia will occupy about thirty stations, while France, Germany and the United States will iurnish about twelve each. It appears that the observations of the transit of 1769 were due principally to Dr. Halley, who first suggested this mode of measuring the distance of the sun from the earth in 1716. The transit which will occur on the 9th of December will not be visible in England, but will be a distinctly seen in New Zealand, Australia, the East indian Archipelago and various parts of Venus which was observed by Captain Cook's expedition at Otahente in 1709 led to the calculation that the distance of the same from the earth was 95,300,000 miles. It has since occur considered—better astronomical instruments having come into use—that the distance is 91,750,000 miles.

The next transits of Venus will be on December 16, 1882; June 7, 2004; June 5, 2012; December 16, 2117; December 8, 2125; June 11, 2247; June 8, 2255; December 12, 2360; December 10, 2368.

THE SEVENTH'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

### THE SEVENTH'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The Seventh regiment was organized in 1824, and will celebrate its semi-centennial on the 6th day of October by a parade in the afternoon and by a banquet at Irving Hall in the evening. The Veteran Association of the regiment, numbering over eight hundred exempt members, will unite with the active members in this celebration, and will parade at two o'clock P. M. with the regiment in the handsome uniform recently adopted. The line of march will be down Broadway to the Bat-tery, through Beaver, Broad, Wall and Pearl

hine of march will be down Broadway to the Battery, through Beaver. Broad, Wall and Pearl streets and Maiden lane to Broadway, thus following the usual route for the military parades of half a century ago. At the City Halt the regiment and veterans wil pass in review at half-past three o'clock P. M. before the Mayor and Common Council and the Lord Mayor of Dubin and suite.

The dinner at Irving Hall will be served by Delmonico at seven o'clock P. M. There will be accommodations for 600 persons, and the places have been nearly all taken. The only invited guests are the President of the United States, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city and such of the ex-Colonels of the Fegiment as are not members of the Veteran Association. The most distinguished officers of the regiment is former years will speak to the regular toasts, and the instrumental and vocal music appropriate to the occasion has been carefully selected.

#### SUICIDE OF A STRANGER.

At three o'clock yesterday morning a man about thirty-five years of age, whose name is uuknown, jumped into the dock from pier 48 East River, and was drowned. The act was witnessed by John Walsh, a night watchman, who assisted in recoverns the body. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest at the Morgue, whither the remains were

SPREAD OF THE CATTLE DISEASE.

More Than a Hundred Die from Its Effects. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2, 1874.

More than 100 fatal cases of the cattle disease are reported to date, and the disease has broken out in the towns of Stafford and Tarriffville. A letter from T. S. Gold, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, reports several deaths in the northern part of this State from the true Texan cattle.

The authorities were not aware of the presence of the disease until several animals had died and others of the same herd had been killed and sold

## STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS.

[From the London Post, Sept. 22.] Mr. Stanley, the American traveller, passed brough Egypt in the commencement of the month on his way to Zanzibar. Before entering the country of the Great Lakes he will explore the Juba and other rivers to the north of Zanzibar, and endeavor to make himself acquainted with the great seats of the slave trade in those districts. He is taking out a yacht for that purpose.

# THE MURDER OF FRENCH EXPLORERS IN

(From the London Academy, Sept. 21.1 The Geographical Society of Paris have received further details respecting the murder of MM. Dogrnaux-Dupéré and Joubert by deserters of the hambs tribe, which add little to what was already known. It would appear that, when about seven days' journey from Ghadames, they were met by seven persons who declared they were perishing from hunger, and asked their hospitality. Their account seemed so satisfactory that, after being furnished so satisfactory that, after being furnished with food, they were admitted into the caravan, when, suddenly taking advantage of an unguarded moment, the new comers threw themselves upon MM. Dupéré and Joubert and their servant Ahmed-ben-Zerma, and murdered them. The Chambas then stripped them of their clothes and carried off all their property, with the exception of a few printed European books, which they lett upon the ground. The account was brought buck to Ghadames by the camel drivers, witnesses of the murder, who were spared by the assassins as neutrals. Had the unfortunate travelters not fallen victims to the Chambas it is most probable they would never have reached the end of their journey, as a band of ten Tunerg Huggars were also on their track, but turned back when they heard the Chambas had effected their purpose. The guide, Nahécur-ben-Ettahur, who had arranged their murder with the Chambas, had effected their departure, his bad faith having been discovered by the travellers. It appears that the Caimacan of Ghadames previous to their departure, his bad faith naving been discovered by the travellers. It appears that the Caimacan of Ghadames had entreated them to desist from their journey to Ghat.

Notwithstanding this catastrophe another exploration of the Sahara toward Timbuctoo is being organized by M. Larges, of Geneva.

## THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

[From the Liverpool Post, Sept. 21.] That the East Airican slave trade is going on as briskly as ever is proved by the capture, on the lith of August, of one of the largest cargoes of slaves which has yet fallen into the hands of our cruisers. A stave dhow was setzed by Her Majesty's ship Vulture, and on being boarded was found to contain 41 men, 59 women and 137 children, all of them in a wretched condition. The dhow was burned, and its Arab owners and crew were taken to Zanzioar to be tried, whither also the liberated Airicans were conveyed.

#### A STREET CAR PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT. NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-This morning, for the fourth time within ten days. I have been unfortunate enough to catch line. I say unfortunate, for in it I contracted an attack of diphtheria, which was caused solely by attack of diphtheria, which was caused solely by
the neglect of that servant of the company whose
business it is to see to it that the windows and
doors of the cars can be shut in stormy weather.
Some days ago I got aboard this car and asked the
conductor to raise the window in the southwest
corner of it. He tried but failed. Three times since
I have got aboard that car; to-day, for the last
time, I hope, until that thoughtless carpenter, or
whoever he may be, repairs that window. I asked
the conductor again to-day why the window had
not been fixed. He replied that he had several
times called the attention of the carpenter to it,
but still it remains immovably open. F. M.

## REV. MR. HAMMOND'S EMPHATIC DENIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-An item in your journal of yesterday says that I deny most emphatically the charges of immorality brought against me. There were no criminal charges of any sort brought against me, so that charges of any sort brought against me, so that any denial on my part would be superfucious. The person who made the charge declares to me that the only thing he meant was labsehood, and this arose, as I believe, from a misunderstanding or a miscontraction of language used by me publicly in reference to the Scott-Siddoms entertainment in my church last January.

Pastor of Bergen Raptist Church, Jersey City.
October 2 1874.